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# The Muse.

**THE OLD FARM.**  
The old farm house, I see it still  
In memory's vision red;  
I wander through its rustic halls,  
A happy thoughtless lad.  
The house wherein our mother oft,  
At evening's solemn hour,  
Read to us the holy page—  
Of God, his love and power.  
The fields decked with waving grain,  
The stream that pearly flows,  
Upon whose banks the tuned throats  
Their notes of joy prolong.  
The barn beneath whose shady eaves,  
The twittering swallows cling—  
The gate, the porch with ivy clad,  
The hedges rising spring.  
My brightest blessings cluster round  
The dust of my dear home;  
The home, where childhood's fairy dreams  
Entranced, took their birth.  
While life remains, where'er I dwell,  
Still lingering but to charm,  
My fond recollections cleave  
Towards that dear old farm.

**A DOUBLE CHANGE—VERIFIED BY QUOTE.**  
A grave Professor, much renowned  
For classic learning deep and sound,  
But not a Master of the Arts  
Which most prevail with female hearts—  
Once met a spinner, it is said,  
Whom, blantly, he proposed to wed;  
But, proper modesty she knew,  
The lady promptly answered “No.”  
Soon, from his silence, she began  
To fear that she had snubbed the man,  
And, the first chance that she could find,  
Remarked that she had “changed her mind.”  
When coming thus to make reply,  
“Most worthy maiden—how long?”  
[Horace Post.]

## Miscellaneous.

**How the World is Governed.**  
There are about one hundred separately organized governments in the world at the present time. Nearly one-half are monarchies in Europe, and of these a large proportion are pretty principalities and dukedoms, containing altogether about six millions of inhabitants. Of the governments of Europe, Great Britain is a limited monarchy; France is a limited monarchy; Prussia is an absolute monarchy; Russia and Austria are absolute. Persia, Spain and Sardinia are limited, with two chambers of deputies. There are only four republics in Europe—Switzerland, San Marino, Montenegro and Andorra. The three latter contain an aggregate population of not over 100,000 people. Switzerland, however, is a mountain fastness, is now, by common consent, left unmolested. The governments of Asia are all absolute despotisms. Tibet has the name of being a hierarchy, but differs in no practical sense from a despotism. In Africa, the arbitrary States, and all the negro tribes, are ruled by despots, except Liberia, which is a republic, and may be an opening wedge of civilization on that continent. The great islands in the Southern and Pacific Oceans are mostly independent and despotic—such as Japan, with a population of twenty millions, and Madagascar, containing about five millions. In the Southern and Pacific Oceans, there are limited monarchies, and the other islands in the Southern and Pacific Oceans, being mostly to the other European powers, and are ruled according to their respective forms of government. On the American continent there is but one monarchical government—that of Brazil—which is, however, a constitutional monarchy. In the three great continental divisions of America, there are now eighteen separate republics.

**Fun is the most conservative element of society, and ought to be cherished and encouraged by all lawful means.** People never plot mischief when they are merry. Laughter is an enemy to malice, a foe to scandal, and an enemy to every virtue. It promotes good temper, calms the heart, and brightens the intellect. Let us laugh when we can.

**“My motto through life,” said John J. Astor, “has been to work and advertise.”** His motto is the true philosophy of the world that turns whatever it touches into gold. I have advertised much, and for every one hundred dollars invested in this way I have realized a thousand.

**A Cure for the Hydrophobia.**—One of our excellent publishers has been writing relative to an alleged remedy for Hydrophobia: “A Saxon forerunner, named Gastel, now of the venerable age of eighty-two, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of so much importance, has made public in the Leipzig Journal the means which he has used for fifty years, and whereof he is assured. It has been found that the hydrophobia and the fearful death of hydrophobia. Take immediately warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean there with, and then dry it; then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydrochloric acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva, by which means the latter is neutralized.”

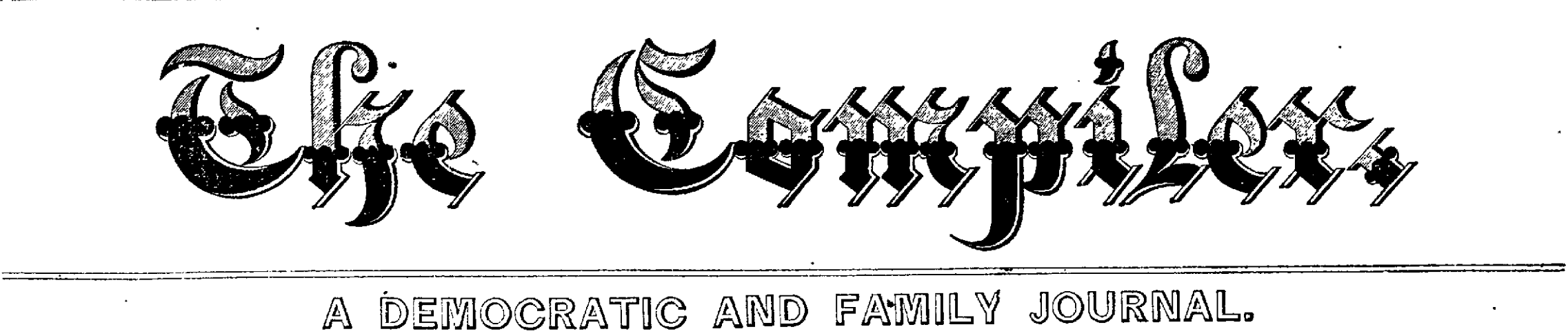
**Reverend Peach Trees.**—The editor of the New England Farmer has renovated deceased peach trees thus: He removed the soil from around the trunk of a sickly tree in his garden, and supplied its place with charcoal. He was surprised at the rapid growth of the tree, as well as with the tenacity with which the fruit held on the branches, and the unusual richness of its flavor when matured.

**A New Hampshire editor** was lately robbed while walking. How much the chief made by the operation may be discovered by the indignant epistle he immediately sent to his victim, returning pocket-book: “You miserable case, here's your pocket-book. I don't keep no such. For a man dressed as well as you was to go round with a wallet with nothing in it but a lot of newspaper scraps, a pair of wooden combs, two newspaper stumps, and a pass from a railroad director, is a contemptible imposition on the public. As I hear you are an editor I return your trash. I never rob only gentlemen.”

**Four dogs with sixteen legs** can catch twenty-nine rabbits with eighty-seven legs, in four minutes, how many legs must the same rabbits have to get away from eight dogs with thirty-two legs, in seventeen and a half minutes?

**The Chinese method of taking off boots** is as follows: They place the boots in a vice, and apply a yoke to the neck, worked by a wheel, which only stops working when the boots or head comes off.

**When pride and poverty marry**, their children are want and crime.



A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.  
By H. J. STAHL.  
“TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL.”  
48d Year.  
GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, MAY 22, 1861.  
No. 83.

**How Long Shall I Live?**  
You will live forever.  
There are no dead. The blow which struck asunder body and spirit did not end the spirit life. And so the countless myriads of the past, whose dust has long since mingled with the soil, “still live.” The men, women, children of South day, and Abraham's and David's, the motley tribes that heeded beneath the crescent of the Arabian prophet—the swarms of Goliath and Hittite, Tartar and Vandal, that swept the plains of the Eastern world—the red men that roamed the forests of the Western world, and left the mounds and tree-grown ruins the dim history of their earthly existence—all these are yet alive. They cannot die. Immortality is their birthright and inheritance. With the first breath of life they inhaled immortality.

You, too, are hereafter eternal. The life you have here is endless. You have only crossed the threshold. The countless ages before you stretch out in immeasurable distance. When you have trod the path of those thousands of millions of years which you cannot reckon up, there will still be before you as many more, fresh and new like the first, and so on forever and ever. As a traveler can discern his pathway winding among the hills all far off on the horizon it seems to end, but when he reaches the place, there stretches the path again away to another hill top—so will the ages of your endless life be before you forever, age following age, till all your powers of contemplation and measurement have been baffled and silenced, and yet you have scarce begun!

How long will you live? You will never cease to live. You cannot die. By the command of your Maker you bear “eternal life,” and whatever rounds the epochs of history, the great universal shall run parallel with them all—may with the eternal years of God.

No. On the highway of heaven none fall. In the hollows of hell perishes. You have fixed your state forever when you leave this world. The case is closed. You have either married yourself to Christ with an eternal joy which no earthly joy can equal, or on the other hand, you are married to the world and its pleasures. All change must be made this side of the grave—there is no change beyond. The preparation must be finished here, for there there is no time. The decree is unalterable: “he who is filthy, let him be filthy still; he who is righteous, let him be righteous still.”

Do you see it, my friend? Have not all the men, women, and children of the patriarchs—the tribes that followed the false prophets—the swarms of Goliath, Hittite, Tartar, and red men alike—found that time was given them to prepare for eternity?

Yes, eighteen, upon whom the tower in Silem fell and slew them, think ye that they were sinners above all men that dwell in Jerusalem? “I tell you, no; but except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.” “Strange,” cries Fenelon, “that the experience of so many ages did not make us enlarge more solemnly on the present and the future, so as to take proper measures in one for the other. We do not upon this world as if it were never to have an end, and we neglect the next as if it were never to have a beginning.”

How long will you live? You will live forever. And your life will depend on the remedy which you choose to employ. It will re-appear in the years to come. Every hour, every moment, as it hurries on its way, leaves a page to be read before the throne. Every word, every act, every thought and feeling in your memory records itself imperishably in the heart of One who never forgets. You are writing your life.

In a gallery in Paris hangs a famous picture of Murillo, of an old Spanish monk seated at his desk. He has begun the chronicle of his life. Death had summoned him before the work was done; but he had sought and obtained leave to return to the earth and finish it. You see in the monk's pale face a more than natural energy. Those sunken eyes had looked “beyond the vale,” and gleamed with the visions of eternity. The soul within has communion with the unseen world, and beheld face to face “Him who is invisible.” And the solitary task is plied with the earnestness of one who has already forgotten the fading scenes of time, and is absorbed in the realities beyond.

So, then, of you life is a task, and as the light of eternity. Look beyond, and see the unutterable things which shall surround you, when you stand before your Judge. Behold your endless life, your speedy departure. Oh, heedless soul, I adjure you to prepare for that eternity—Christ and obedient service toward him, as you may read it in eternity with joy.—Congregationalist.

**Gen. Anthony Wayne's Opinion of Military Dress.**  
“Every person, I presume, from my own feelings, on seeing military companies parading, must have observed a different sensibility on the sight of soldiers nearly uniformed from those in their ordinary clothing. The men in the former case seem to possess themselves a degree of pride and public carriage apparently not visible in the latter. Such being my own views, I was gratified in finding them coincide with those of one of Pennsylvania's own celebrated generals during the Revolution, as found in a letter from Gen. Anthony Wayne to President Wharton, dated ‘Whitemarsh, Nov. 22, 1777,’ when troops were being raised, as at the present, in an early part of the war. The whole letter would be well worth reprinting as furnishing many useful hints; but as it is rather long I send only an abstract of its purpose. It is found in vol. VI., p. 26, of the Pennsylvania Archives, lately published by the State: ‘Let me entreat your Excellency to devise some effectual measures for filling up your regiments as speedily as possible, and at all events, to provide for the clothing of your own troops in the best and nearest manner, for however trifling the article of a neat uniform may appear in the eyes of some gentlemen, yet I am confident that it was the chief ingredient in forming the British army; it was that which, during the last year's campaign in Canada, raised the credit of the Pennsylvanians so far above the troops of the other States, and it is that which is likely to give the eastern troops the lead in the present campaign.’

“Sir, it causes the men in their own ideas—it raises a laudable pride, which, in a soldier, is a substitute for almost every other virtue. Make a soldier ashamed of committing a mean action, and it answers every purpose of virtue.”

“For my own part, I would sooner risk my life, reputation, and the fate of America, at the head of 3000 troops neatly uniformed, than with double that number equally armed and disciplined, covered with rags and crawling with vermin.”

**Statistics of the massacres committed by the Druses in Syria**, collected by a London committee from the Turks themselves, show that the number of Christians who lost their lives is 10,000, including women and children. The number of women and young girls carried off and sold to the Turks is 3,000. The number of Christians of all sects, reduced to ruin by these events, is 70,000. One hundred and fifty towns and villages, with the churches, monasteries and schools attached to them, were pillaged, burnt or destroyed. The houses of the faithful were destroyed. The houses of the infidels were not included.

**Frog Biography.**—On the Island of False River, Louisiana, is found a frog whose peculiarities we believe have hitherto escaped the attention of naturalists. It is called the “egg frog,” from its great hankering after “chicken fruit,” and is a great nuisance to farmers in consequence. Being unable to break the shell of the egg, it is swallowed whole, after which the frog climbs a tree and then precipitates itself to the ground. The fall breaks the shell, and the frog spits it out piece by piece.

**Rather Pungent.**—“Now, my dear, I must insist upon it,” said the President of the Female Anti-Tobacco League, in her angry mood, to her unfortunate husband, “put down that filthy snuff-box of yours. You're eternally using it. Why, I declare you've committed the sin of snuffing more times than your nose.” “Why, my darling,” said the husband, coolly applying himself to another pinch. “Because, sir, it requires no snuffing.” Was the wife's indignant reply, as she sailed out of the room, vehemently banging the door after her, to express her disgust?—N. B. A woman in a rage always bangs the door.

An eastern establishment that has been largely engaged in the manufacture of Baltimore shirts, is now employing all its hands in turning out a new pattern of “red, white and blue.” This shirt, no doubt, will meet with great favor among the ladies of the North, where the cry now is, “show your colors!”

**Dr. Marcell.** of Westminster Hospital, announces that oxide of zinc is an excellent remedy against the use of alcohol on the system, such as hallucinations, delirium tremens, etc. He administers the oxide in powder, in doses of two grains, twice a day, an hour after each meal, and generally increases the dose by two grains every third day. A cure is generally effected in the course of six weeks.

**Would you wish to live without a trial?** Then you would wish to die half a man. Without trial you cannot guess at your own strength. Men do not learn to swim on a table; they must go into the deep waves and buffet the surges. If you wish to understand their true character, let them work for you. Let them show their strength—what they are capable of—throw them overboard? Over with them—and if they are worth saving, they will swim ashore themselves.

**Gov. Curtin Commended Again.**  
“HARRISBURG, May 10.—An application made from private parties in the Eastern States, to Governor Curtin, to permit bodies of armed free blacks to pass through Pennsylvania, has met with his unconditional refusal. Great satisfaction is expressed here by the refusal by Curtin, for an act that reflects the highest credit upon both his head and heart. We know and feel that the Governor will be commended for this act of refusal, on his part, to permit the soil of this Commonwealth to be polluted by the tread of a horde of blacks, under the leadership of John Brown, Jr., or any other fanatical villain who could conceive the dark design of lighting the torch of the incendiary and applying it to the defenceless habitations of the innocent victims of their savage cruelty. It is enough to cause humanity to shudder when we contemplate the depth of depravity to which men must descend who could foster the thought of stirring up the negroes of the South to deplete the homes of the Southern people, and give over to rapine and wholesale butchery the mothers, wives and daughters of those States.”

“Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ashdod,” that we have in our midst men so “lost to virtue, lost to manly thought, lost to the noblest of the soul,” that they not only approved of this horrid raid of John Brown, Jr., and his degraded allies in private, but have actually published to the world that approval, as the following article from the *Pennsylvania Telegraph* published in this city by George Ragner & Co., on the 2d inst., will abundantly substantiate. Let them speak for themselves—here is the article:

“There is a startling rumor going the rounds of the press, that John Brown, Jr., is encamped near Beaver creek, about midway between New Castle, Pa., and the Ohio river, with four hundred negroes, principally from Canada, whom he is practicing in military drill. It is further stated that the destruction of these troops is Virginia, where they intend to operate for vengeance, for the vindication of their race, and the support of the Union.” The troops under the command of John Brown are described as “strong and stalwart,” and fired with that zeal which men only know who have suffered slavery, and who have been taught to hate it. For some time past, the journals of secession have been boasting of the fact that entire companies of slaves are being armed, and that the free negroes in the South are joining the army of traitors in large numbers. Under these circumstances, the formation of companies such as these, of colored men, is a matter of course.

What think ye of that, people of Harrisburg and of Pennsylvania? These men, George Ragner & Co., not only approve, but justify, the inauguration of such scenes as make the heart sick at the recital. These are the same men, George Ragner & Co., editors and proprietors of the *Pennsylvania Telegraph*, who have the effrontery to impugn the motives of the editors of this paper, and to attempt to brand us as traitors to that country whose flag we have ever been loyal and true.

These are the men whose craven cowardice and hellish malignity have prompted them to offer the most unprovoked insult to the just and noble motives of the editors of this paper, and to attempt to brand us as traitors to that country whose flag we have ever been loyal and true.

From men who could publicly justify rapine and murder, and all their attendant horrors, upon the people of a sister State, no matter under what circumstances, we could expect no better treatment from such traitors as George Ragner & Co. will never see the day when they can inspire us with the slightest fear? But, on the contrary, with the most feeble boasting and disgust. When they succeed, if they ever do, in raising a sufficient force of such cattle as George Ragner & Co. to assault the people of Pennsylvania, we will assure them such a reception as will not be soon forgotten, either by them or their aiders, sympathizers or abettors.

We cannot close this article without publicly tendering to Governor Curtin our hearty thanks for his manly and sense of Christian duty, in refusing a passage to the lawless butchers, and to the vile and infamous John Brown, and his pointed rebuke of the fanatical hordes of Abolitionists of New England, as well as of George Ragner & Co., of the *Pennsylvania Telegraph*.

**From the Journal of Commerce.**  
Messrs. Editors: I enclose you an extract from a letter I have just received from a gentleman, living at Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia. He says: “There is a terrible excitement here. Our people are all up in arms, to a man; but I do sincerely hope that wise counsels may take place. Mr. Lincoln must surely know that he can never coerce the South. \* \* I, myself, have many friends North, with whom I have always had the most friendly communication, and I do deplore the condition of things as much as any man. But if this policy is persisted in, I intend to shoulder my musket and stand by my State to the last.”

This is a strong Union community, rather than determined upon subjugating the South; but in a moment almost, our people were a perfect unit. Just think that this small county has from 800 to 900 men already in the field, and many more awaiting orders. I fervently hope, as I said before, that wise counsels may prevail, and that in some way it may be settled.

“Our people have been in the habit of buying largely from New York, and of course, if peace is proclaimed, will continue to do so. In heaven's name can we not be one another's friends and brothers?”

I know that New York city is all right, and if the conservative people there should make the move, their influence is very strong, and they could do much towards bringing about a settlement. Then business would again look up, and have such an impetus given to it as it has not had for years.” J. W. P.

**Union Meeting at New Oxford.**  
The Union Meeting of citizens of Oxford district, held on Saturday last, was large, and was composed of the “bone and sinew” of the people, without distinction of party. On motion of Dr. J. W. Hendrix, Dr. M. D. G. Frazer was elected President, Capt. John L. Noel and Jacob Resser, Esq., acted as Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., and Hon. Edw. McPherson. On motion of John C. Ellis, Esq., the following resolutions were read and adopted:

**Resolved,** That whereas the union of these States, the Federal Constitution, a wholesome execution of the laws, the peace and quiet of society, the security and happiness of the people, are all now threatened and assailed by the headstrong usurpation, vindictive passion, and treasonable violence, exercise of arbitrary and unconstitutional power by rebels who have taken up arms for the overthrow of an established and beneficent government in the peaceful discharge of its functions, it is the duty of all good citizens to array themselves on the side of the Government and aid in crushing the rebellious war threatening to destroy our liberties.

**Resolved,** That to us, the doctrine of secession is absurd, obnoxious and utterly repugnant, and that we have unqualified faith in the principle so clearly enunciated by the great Virginia statesman, Thomas Jefferson, that no man, no association or men, no State or set of States, has a right to withdraw itself from the Union of its own account. The same power which knit us together can unknit us. The same power is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of States which formed the Union must consent to the withdrawal of any branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the Union, or distract the efficiency of its constitutional purposes, is treason, treason to its intent and purpose.

**Resolved,** That the State and National Administrations, in their proceedings in relation to the present rebellion in our country, are acting with the wisdom and foresight calculated to give entire satisfaction to the people, and restore their confidence in the strength and permanency of our political institutions; and we pledge ourselves to the principle in all measures necessary to save the Constitution, preserve the Government and strengthen the Union.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to the speakers, and it adjourned with three cheers for the Union.

**Letter from Munnsburg.**  
MUNNSBURG, May 11, 1861.  
Editor of The Compiler:—Dear Sir:—You will undoubtedly be astonished to receive a letter from me at this time; but as it may, or rather will, be of some interest to your readers, you will please to give it room in one of your columns.

Perhaps the most interesting event of today before this in this thriving little village was the Union Pole raising on Thursday last. At an early hour on that day our neighbors from the country congregated, some at the stores, some on the street, and some at the Union Hotel, all of which were filled with people. Having been properly adjured and nearly everybody tenderly a willing hand, either at the pole itself, at the ropes, or at the forks, we commenced the rather difficult task under the general command of the patriotic crowd. Higher and higher it went and finally the “bullet” shipped into its grave to be buried in the earth, and an unspeakable joy. Majestic, lofty, proud, stood the pole, with its streamer fluttering in its place, and after the ropes and guides were removed, the flag was given to the breeze, to proclaim to the people that, “Tis the star spangled banner; oh, long shall it wave.”

The pole is of free and home of the Pole. The flag was made by Miss BECKIE ROSS, Mrs. LEVINE, and MISS CHARLOTTE STOVER, and gives great credit to their skill and taste. The flag is of the national standard, six feet six inches long, by four feet four inches wide, and twenty-eight inches in the fly, with the thirty-four stars on each side, representing the whole Union.

There is also a Company being organized in this neighborhood, under the command of Capt. JAMES HAMILTON, for the protection of Union Home Guards, for the protection of property and from invasion.

**IMPORTANT FROM ST. LOUIS.**  
*Surrender of the Missouri Militia to the Federal Troops—Serious Disturbances—A portion of the United States Troops Assailed by a mob—Threats of Firing on and Twenty Killed—Woman and Children Among the Killed—Newspaper Offices Threatened.*  
St. Louis, May 10.—General Foster's brigade of Missouri militia, encamped at Camp Jackson, on the Western outskirts of the city, surrendered unconditionally this afternoon, on the demand of Captain Lyon, commander of the United States forces in this city.

Captain Lyon marched on Camp Jackson with seven thousand volunteers, surrounded it, and planted eight field pieces on the adjoining eminence.

The following letter was sent from Captain Lyon to General Frost:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE U. S. TROOPS, ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1861.  
To General D. M. Frost:—Sir:—Your command is reported as evidently hostile to the Government of the United States, and you are acting, and you are acting, as the most part made up of those secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting of its seizure. You are openly in communication with the so-called Southern Confederacy, which is at war with the United States, and you are acting, as the most part made up of those secessionists who have openly avowed their hostility to the General Government, and have been plotting of its seizure.

These extraordinary preparations plainly indicate none other than the well known purpose of the Governor of this State, under whose orders you are acting, and whose name, as recently communicated to the Legislature, has just been responded to by that body in the most unparalleled legislation, having an indirect view to hostilities to the General Government and a position with its enemies.

In view of these considerations and your failure to disperse in obedience to the proclamation of the President, and of the eminent necessity of State policy and welfare, and of the obligations imposed upon me by instructions from Washington, it is my duty to demand, and I do hereby demand of you an immediate surrender of your command, with no other condition than that all persons surrendering themselves shall be treated humanely and kindly.

Believing myself prepared to enforce this demand, one half hour's time before doing so will be allowed for your compliance therewith. (Signed) S. M. LYON, Captain Second Infantry.

It is understood that General Frost says that he was not notified by him until his camp was surrounded by United States troops. He then replied that the encampment was organized under the law of the State, simply for organizing and drilling the volunteer militia of this military district. Not expecting any demonstration of this kind he was entirely unprepared for the fully armed troops of the Government. He therefore accepted the terms specified, and surrendered his command.

A release on parole was tendered to the officers and troops, providing they would take oaths not to take up arms against the United States Government, which they declined doing. On the ground that it implied that they had already taken up arms against the Government, which they declined.

There were only about 800 men in the camp, a large number being in the city on leave of absence. These troops laid down their arms and were escorted to the city as prisoners of war.

St. Louis, May 10.—Midnight.—Just before the troops started for the city, and while the State troops were down upon between two lines of U. S. volunteers, several “rocks” were thrown at the volunteers, and a few pistol shots fired by excited parties in the surrounding crowd, which was composed of a large number of citizens, including many women.

One shot took effect in the leg of Capt. Blawansky, and as he fell, he gave the word to fire, which was obeyed by some two or three companies, resulting in the death of upwards of twenty persons, including two women and several children, and badly wounding several others.

The unfortunate occurrences have produced an intense excitement in the city. Large bodies of men are thronging the streets.

The Democrat and Angier (Republican) newspaper offices have been threatened by the mob, but through the promptness of the Chief of Police, McDonough, any violent demonstration thus far has been prevented.

All the gun shops in the city are guarded by bodies of armed police.

About two hundred policemen have been detailed to protect the Democrat and Angier offices.

The lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of getting more reliable information to-night.

**Another Street Fight—The Home Guard Attacked—They Fire on the Crowd—Several Killed and Wounded.**  
St. Louis, May 12, (Sunday), A. M.—Another dreadful tragedy occurred here last night. As the Home Guard were marching through the streets from the arsenal, they were followed, hooting and hissing, and finally a boy discharged a pistol, when a portion of the rear company fired into the ranks. Part of the rear company immediately turned and fired upon the crowd, and the whole column was instantly in confusion, breaking their ranks and scattering their muskets down the line and firing upon the people on the side walks.

The shower of balls for a few minutes was terrible, the bullets flying in every direction, entering the doors and windows of private residences, breaking shutters, tearing railings, and even smashing bricks in the third story. The utmost confusion and consternation prevailed, spectators fleeing in all directions, and but for the random firing of the troops, scores of people must have been killed.

As most of the firing was directed down their own ranks, the troops suffered most severely, four of their number being instantly killed, and several wounded. Jerry Switzer, a river engineer, John Garfield, William Cady, all citizens, were killed. Charles H. Woodward was wounded in the shoulder; his entire arm will have to be amputated. J. Godfrey, working in the garden of Mr. Cozzen, received three Minie balls in his body. Michael Davis had an ankle shattered. James F. Welch was badly shot in the foot. Several others were seriously wounded. The house of Mr. Mathews received three bullets. One of his daughters was struck by a spent ball. Only one of the soldiers, John Dick, a German, has been recognized.

Immense crowds of people filled the streets after the occurrence. The most intense indignation was expressed against the Germans. Mayor Taylor addressed the excited crowd, and induced them to disperse under the promise that no further violence should be done. The city was comparatively quiet during the evening and night, a heavy rain preventing the assembling of large crowds.

The State troops were released from the arsenal last evening, and came to the city on a steamer, fearing to trust themselves among the Germans of the lower wards, even under escort. They all complain bitterly of bad treatment during their confinement at the arsenal.

Gen. Frost and his officers gave their parole under protest, and his men were allowed to avail themselves of the same when taking the oath not to bear arms against the United States.

A heavy rain has fallen nearly all day, but notwithstanding the streets have been thronged with excited people, a large proportion of whom loudly censured those in authority for putting loaded arms in the hands of inexperienced volunteers to shoot down inoffensive citizens.

All good citizens deprecate the action of lawless parties, and justly blame the troops for indiscriminate firing into the crowds of peaceful people without order, and cry out against the unnecessary marching of soldiers through the city.

In order to allay the excitement and restore confidence to the people, Gen. Harney has issued a proclamation to the people of St. Louis and the State, which has been posted throughout the city, expressing deep regret at the state of things existing here, pledging himself to do all in his power to preserve peace, calling on the people and public authorities to aid him in the discharge of his duties.

He says the military force under his command will only be used as the last extremity, and hopes he will not be compelled to resort to such measures, but simply stating that public peace must be preserved, and the lives of the people protected. He says he has no authority to change the location of the Home Guard quartered in the city, but to avoid all further cause of excitement, if called upon to aid the local authorities, will use the regular army in the most judicious manner, and will not permit a battalion of regulars has been sent to the city, and placed under the direction of the police commissioners, to act as a military police corps.

The following additional names of the killed during the riot on Friday have been ascertained:—James H. Godfrey, John H. Switzer, John W. Cady, J. J. Jones, of Portage county, Ohio; J. Carl, Christian Dorn, Mrs. Macmillan, Mrs. Chapman, F. D. Allen, and two boys named Lechner and Lessing.

St. Louis, May 13.—Gen. Harney approves of the whole proceedings relative to the capture of Camp Jackson. He compliments Captain Lyon for his prompt action, and among other things, he commends the orders of the Governor.

Reliable information from Jefferson City says that nearly all the objectionable features of the military bill which had been debated in secret session were materially amended, but when the news came of the capture of Camp Jackson, the amendments were not approved for reconsideration, and the original bill passed both Houses by large majorities.

No secession ordinance has been brought before either house or is any such act contemplated. A law has been passed providing a military fund to arm the State, including receipts from bonds, and a special tax on the property of the government. Loan from banks and individuals, a paying tax of 15 cents on the \$100, and 5¢ million in bonds. It also authorizes the Governor to establish an armory in the penitentiary for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war, &c.

**From the Journal of Commerce.**  
**The Extremists.**  
During the great struggle for the perfect preservation of our Union, the extremists are exceedingly active. They appear to be sadly at fault when they presume that the great body of the American people are determined to wage, among the slave States, a war of extermination. Nothing could be more impulsive, and certainly nothing more cruel, than to suppose that the people are so easily misled, and so susceptible of common chicanery, or a reverence for the mutual associations of both sections of the country, having their origin in the noble effort which accomplished our National independence. Doubtless, the strength of the North is inexhaustible, but it should not be appropriated for revengeful purposes. Let it subdue the political enemies of the Union; as for other enemies it apparently has none. Men may argue that the institution of slavery should be swept from the land, but so long as the Constitution protects it in the Southern States, we must of necessity first allow the practical people to reform it, or make any practical use of the argument.

Revolt, indeed, is the attempt which has lately been made by the extremists to overthrow the government. It has been, in short, a disgraceful evidence of a want of patriotism. The real supporters of the Administration, are not in favor of making a fight of this kind, as they have already everything of a political nature from their intentions, and are fully satisfied that the rally of the people is for the ultimate acquisition of peaceful negotiations. The misunderstanding between the North and the South cannot be corrected by measures calculated to destroy the prospects and natural rights of the Southern States. Hence the Government is perfectly correct in proclaiming that it is conscious of its ability to preserve the Union, and in doing so has no wish to curtail its original features, be they obnoxious to any particular order of individuals or otherwise. The Union as our forefathers bequeathed it to us, we cannot complete without the full and equal privileges of every citizen, whether Northern or Southern; and it is now struggling for it; it is not proper, therefore, for the extremists, the fanatics, or the importuning creaks, to interfere with the exciting features of a civil war, any annihilative doctrine of demand, beyond the established constitutional powers, and the Federal Government. Indeed, there would soon be an end to our glorious institutions, if the advice of the extremists was followed by the Executive of the nation, the Secretary of State, or the brave and venerable chief of the army.

In rebuking the mob spirit, the New-England and Springfield papers are doing a noble and a praiseworthy work. This threatening and a spy system has already been carried far enough in this free community, and if it is not stopped it may be met by a resistance proportioned to the offence. Our people have shown that they are disposed to submit to all law, but never to Vigilance Committees or mob threats. Never! Never!

**A Clear Grit Mother.**—As the volunteers were about leaving Easton for the war, a young man, a member of one of the companies, shed tears when he saw his mother. “Good bye, my dear,” said the woman, and she gave him a kiss, and said, “God bless you, and God bless your country.”

**The Great Extremist.**—It is suggested to the Administration by the New-England papers, that the Government should send the arrival of which is daily expected at that city, might be put to good account in the present war. She can be chartered on reasonable terms, and perhaps purchased on still better. She can be arranged so as to carry 4,000 men and their munitions and arms on a trip.

**The Sealed States.**—There are now ten out of the fifteen slave States virtually out of the Union, viz: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas and Tennessee.



THE WAR!

How the Volunteers for Three Years will be Organized.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The War Department is busy, and a vast amount of work is being performed by the Secretary and Chief Clerk with experienced assistants, in addition to the labors of Gen. Scott, Adjutant General Thomas and other military gentlemen.

Much anxiety is manifested to learn what distribution will be made among the States of the force to constitute the thirty-nine regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, making a minimum aggregate of 34,500 and a maximum aggregate of 43,000 officers and enlisted men called into service for three years. The desired information will soon be publicly announced. A plan of organization has been prepared, which is as follows: Infantry will consist of 10 companies and a minimum aggregate of 34,500 men, or a maximum aggregate of 43,000 officers and men. The cavalry regiment will consist of four or five squadrons, each of two companies, with a minimum aggregate of 75, or a maximum aggregate of 100, officers and men. These may be mustered in by companies or squadrons. The company and commissioned officers will be appointed by the Governor of the State furnishing it, and the non-commissioned officers, until the company is embodied in a regiment, by the Captain, and afterwards by the Colonel, on recommendation of the Captain. Field officers are to be appointed by the Governor. The general organization provides for three Divisions of from three to four brigades. The Brigadier Generals and Assistants, and the Major Generals are to be appointed by the President.

The company officers will be appointed at the commencement of the organization, except a remnant of one third, which, when the regiment has a full complement of men, will be appointed from the Sergeants and Corporals and the First Sergeants from other Sergeants by the Captain. Regimental non-commissioned staff will be appointed from the Sergeants of the Regiment by the Colonel.

A plan of organization is also prepared for the increase of the force of the regular army, as directed by the President. Promotion from the ranks similar to that relative to volunteers is provided for. The infantry will consist of eight regiments of three battalions each, and the cavalry of two regiments, each of two squadrons. Each regiment, consisting of six squadrons—and the artillery of one regiment of eight battalions, with an aggregate minimum of 1200 men and a maximum of nearly 23,000 officers and men.

Col. Anderson in Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, May 11.—The grand ovation given to Col. Anderson equaled anything of the kind previously seen in this city. The carriage was drawn by four white horses, and the party consisted of the General, his wife, and two sons. He was accompanied by two regiments of infantry and a company of cavalry. The hero was greeted all along the route by loud cheering and other applause. The streets were thronged. At the hall Col. Anderson had a public reception. The military subsequently escorted him to the hotel, where, in response, he made the following speech:

"I rarely attempt to make a speech. I cannot attempt now. I can only say to you I thank you most heartily, most sincerely, for the kind and flattering words with which you have greeted me. The duty I have performed I have sought from that moment when I first received the call to guide and assist you. I have only tried to follow the thoughts that I think God put into my heart. I thank you, gentlemen."

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Interesting from Missouri. ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Accounts from Jefferson City say that the militia from the surrounding towns and counties continue to arrive there, many of them mounted, and differently armed.

Ex-Governor Sterling Price has been appointed Major-General of the State forces, and now has command of the troops in Jefferson City. Orders were issued by him yesterday, which allow soldiers or mobs on the property of citizens or soldiers will be promptly informed, and the offenders hung under martial law, if the offense amounts to loss of life or property.

The North Methodist church was stoned on Sunday night by a crowd of drunken men and boys, and the windows smashed. The church immediately made up a subscription to repair the damages, and they expressed disapprobation of the act.

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The convention met at 11 o'clock, and after appointing a committee on credentials the session opened at 1 o'clock. On re-assembling, the committee reported the list of delegates from twenty-five counties.

Permanent officers were appointed; after which committees were appointed on State and Federal relations.

A discussion took place between Gen. J. J. Jackson, of Wood county, and John S. Carr, of the former State, who had a division of the State was premature, whilst the latter said they must have immediate and prompt action. "We wait," said he, "no paper resolves."

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Thousands of people were gathered about the building. The national airs were sung, and speeches made by Messrs. Carlisle and others.

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Arrest of Ross Winans, Esq.

The Baltimore Sun of Wednesday says: The special train of this city morning of the members of the Legislature just adjourned, stopped a few moments at the Relay House. While there an officer entered the cars, and approaching Mr. Winans, a member of the House of Delegates from this city, who was sitting with Mr. Brune on a front seat, courteously inquired if he were Mr. Winans—who having assented, the officer asked him to speak to him, and told him he had an order for his arrest from General Butler. Mr. Winans, who is an aged man, was then assisted from the car and to the office adjoining. A guard was immediately placed before the door and the members of the Legislature, who rushed forward to inquire the cause of Mr. Winans' arrest, were refused admittance.

Gov. Hicks, who was on the train, was allowed to see the officer, and on his return stated that he could get no satisfactory answer as to the reasons for Winans' arrest, and that all officers of security for his responsibility were denied; also that Mr. Winans would be taken good care of until his examination. Great excitement was exhibited by the members of the Legislature on the train, which was detained but a few minutes.

The Sun of Thursday says: The arrest of Mr. Winans, Esq., on Tuesday night, at the Relay House, created considerable excitement in the city yesterday morning, and a great deal of bitterness was manifested because the impression prevailed that he had done nothing which should subject him to such an indignity. After his arrest he was taken to Annapolis by special train. He was accompanied by Mr. Winans yesterday obtained a permit to visit him. Annapolis, but when he reached that city he learned that he had been sent to Fort Mifflin, in a steam tug, in charge of a file of soldiers. He was then placed in the guard house, where he was visited by several of his friends. At the time of the arrest Mr. Winans was on his way to the Legislature, which had been in the performance of his duty as a member of the House of Delegates. Immediately on the announcement of the arrest of Mr. W., yesterday morning, a number of his friends and the friends of the business interests of Baltimore nominated him as a candidate for Congress at the approaching election of the 11th of June. The nomination was a subject of much discussion, and many very near leading to several difficulties.

Mr. Winans was released on Thursday, by order of the President, through General Scott, without an examination. He was kindly treated whilst in custody.

The Revision for Troops from Maryland. Gov. Hicks, in compliance with the requisition of the President, made on the 15th of April, has issued his proclamation, calling upon the citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services to the general government. The requisition of the President, calling upon the citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services to the general government, was issued on the 15th of April. The proclamation, calling upon the citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services to the general government, was issued on the 15th of April. The proclamation, calling upon the citizens of Maryland to volunteer their services to the general government, was issued on the 15th of April.

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Progress of the War.

Those who have expected an immediate general conflict of arms between the forces of the United States and those of the Confederate States, and in consequence have been in a state of excitement for some days, seem destined to present disappointment. It would not do to say positively that a collision will not soon occur, for when so many troops are brought in close proximity to each other, under the lead, in many instances, of inexperienced if not impetuous officers, hostilities may be accidentally inaugurated at any moment, and thus the country precipitated into active warfare. It does not, however, appear to be the purpose of either of the contending parties to engage at present in aggressive operations, further than the gathering of armies and supplies, or the slight skirmishes attendant thereupon, may be deemed for the moment.

We are aware that a large force is being concentrated at Washington, and that rumors of an irascible body of troops marching Northward from the South and South-West, continually reach us, through apparently reliable sources. The former is a purely military measure, demanded by the great importance of any movement in that direction, and the latter may have been prompted by the desire to protect the cities of Virginia against apprehended invasion from the North, and also to form a barrier on the frontier of the Confederate States, which shall guard them against occupation by the Federal forces. The same notes may be supposed to govern the movements in the valley of the Mississippi—from the North to the point selected as the frontier post for the present—and from the South with the apparent intention of attacking that post; for, notwithstanding the very positive statements that Cairo is to be immediately assailed by the Southern army, we think it more probable that the present attitude of both parties is simply one of defense, both there and in the vicinity of Washington.

It is not our purpose to imitate the example of some of our contemporaries, by pointing out to the Government what should be the character of its military operations—where and how a campaign should be commenced and conducted—or what tactics should be observed in the disposal of the troops in the field. These subjects we modestly suppose to belong to the Government rather than to the press, and we find our duties sufficiently arduous and responsible, when confined to lecturing upon the propriety of decision. But there are some general principles involved in the present aspect of the war, to which we may advert without overstepping the bounds of propriety. These, for the present, shall be inferences drawn from existing facts, rather than suggestions or advice such as has already been given to the Government to its excessive degree.

The reader will not have forgotten that both parties to the war have given out that their objects were purely defensive. The Southern States demand to be "left alone," and above, with much apparent sincerity, that their wish is not to attack the United States, but simply to defend their own soil. With this declaration fresh from the highest authority, it is difficult to believe that the army of the South will attack Washington, or any other point not within the limits of the seceded States, unless the soil of those States shall first be occupied by the Federal troops. Precisely the same may be supposed of the Government of Virginia respecting its military movements. It is not easy to judge; but we think it evident that, for the present, more dependence is placed upon the effect of a strict blockade, aided both by sea and land, than upon active undertakings in the field. There are several reasons for this opinion. First among which is the repeated declaration of President Lincoln that the primary purpose of Washington is for the defense of that city. Then, too, is the consideration that a rigorous blockade is quite as essential with as without accompanying demonstrative movements against the seceded States by land; and the President will be quite likely to try the effect of the former before he resorts to the latter.

It is also quite probable that the Northern troops will be moved into any of the Southern States during the summer season. Such a movement would be fatal to any army composed of Northern men, and we may well doubt whether Gen. Scott or the President would consent to it at this time.

There is a consideration which must not be overlooked in estimating the probabilities of immediate work for our patriotic soldiers now in the field. The suddenness of the movement, and the unprepared state of the country for active war, render time necessary to provide arms and subsistence for the army. Although our military might is full of risk and engagement, so far as its immediate results are concerned, they would not care to inaugurate a campaign, which involves all the preparations for a prolonged struggle. Time is required to put the two armies on a war footing; and while it would be difficult to determine which would gain the day, it may safely be said that the opinion that both parties intend to perfect their military preparations before commencing an active campaign.

In view of the above and other thoughts which will suggest themselves to prudent men, we incline to the opinion that the present operations of the United States Government, and the Southern army, are not yet in a position to make any serious demonstration looking to a recovery of forts, navy-yards, &c., as may appear feasible; and inland to a rigid surveillance of the communication between the two sections, with active preparations for a forward movement when such preparations shall be complete and the army of offensive troops ready to move.

If by the delay in the resort to bloodshed on a large scale, any such change shall take place as to render a settlement of the difficulty possible, every friend of humanity will rejoice. Congress will assemble on the 4th of July, and the President will have the time to deliberate on the subject. We do not think that that body will push the war beyond the defensive, until he shall have an opportunity to take the sense of Congress on the subject. The last Congress neglected every opportunity to produce a restoration of harmony between the slave and the free States. It is not likely that the present Congress will do better.

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Affairs at Harper's Ferry.

A correspondent of the Boonsboro' Odd Fellow, writing from Harper's Ferry on the 14th inst., says:

This place is now alive with soldiers, there being in all some 6,000 or 7,000, and also about 1,300 men for Maryland levied troops, held from a military necessity. The troops are a strong, athletic set, and eager for a battle. Col. Jackson, leader of the army, is in command. At least one-half of the army are Union men, and will vote against the ordinance of secession, but will die in the defense of Virginia. One of the Winchester companies, the best drilled there, numbering 58 men, has only six secessionists.

Last night 800 Mississippians arrived here in camp. They are a fine looking set of men. Several large Columbiads came on yesterday from Richmond. I hear no expression here to indicate that there is any desire or intention to fight outside of Virginia. But all will defend her soil to a man, Union men as well as secessionists.

Wednesday, May 16.—Passengers have returned here from an attempt to reach Baltimore, and report that the culverts on the railroad near Harper's Ferry have been blown up. The rebel train there were hourly expecting an attack. The force now there numbers three thousand.

Interesting from Baltimore. BALTIMORE, May 16.—The New York and Massachusetts troops withdrew from Federal Hill this morning, taking half of the battery, and returned to the Relay House. General Cadwalader remains in command of the Baltimore section.

The correspondent of the Lynchburg Virginian gives a report of the removal of Washington's remains, on the ground that the North are going to do the same.

The Remains of Washington. WASHINGTON, May 16.—None of the members of the Mount Vernon Society residing here, have any knowledge of the reported removal of the remains of Washington, beyond what has been published in newspapers. They reasonably presume that if facts were as reported, those in charge of that place would, before now, have so informed them.

The deed of purchase gives John A. Washington the possession of the tomb and the privilege of enclosing an acre on which to inter the remains of members of the Washington family; but from this he has no legal right to remove the dust of the Father of his Country to any other locality.

It is estimated that the remains of Washington have been in the possession of Mr. Rogers, treasurer of the Mount Vernon Association.

General Butler Promoted—Gen. Cadwalader Appointed to the Command of the Department of Annapolis. May 16th.—Brigadier General Butler has been promoted to Major-General, and assigned to the command of the Department of Annapolis. It is uncertain where he will establish his headquarters.

The presence of Ross Winans here yesterday created a deep impression. The troops unaccountably passed by without a salute. Active duties are doubtless to be assigned Maj. Gen. Butler.

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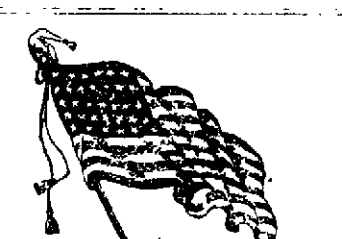
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The Compiler.



OUR FLAG.

M. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1861.

THE NEWS.

Several regiments of Massachusetts and New York troops are encamped on Federal Hill, in Baltimore, under Gen. Cadwalader.

There were captured at Camp Jackson four large howitzers, two ten inch mortars, a large number of ten inch shells, ready charged, and some 5,000 United States muskets, supposed to be a portion of those taken from the Baton Rougeans. Twenty-two persons are known to be killed at Camp Jackson. Gen. Harney's proclamation is now restoring confidence in St. Louis.

Preparations for an effective blockade of the Virginia waters having been completed, Capt. Pendergast has given fifteen days' notice for all vessels to leave the ports of that State. Several of the foreign Ministers have asked for an extension of the time, but this has been refused, and the order will be impartially adhered to.

Governor Hicks, of Maryland, has ordered a special election to be held on the 13th of June, for the selection of representatives from that State to the extra session of Congress, which will commence on the 4th of July.

A farmer in Montgomery county, Pa., has offered to give all the grain he has on hand, and one hundred head of cattle, to feed the Keystone State troops.

Mr. Mortimer Thomson, better known as "Doesticks," was married on Sunday, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to Miss Grace E. Dreigle, eldest daughter of "Fanny Fern." The ceremony took place at the residence of James Parton, Esq., the celebrated biographer.

Virginia troops are posted at the Point of Rocks, 10 miles west of Frederick, and trains going West are there searched. A train containing ten horses and a hundred hives, bound to Baltimore, has been seized at Harper's Ferry.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune asserts that Gen. Pillow has chartered various steamboats for an attack on Cairo.

It is calculated that at least 300,000 volunteers have offered their services to the Government.

Bills authorizing the raising of ten regiments and a loan of \$1,000,000 have unanimously passed both branches of the Michigan Legislature.

The New Orleans Delta says that the cost of maintaining the Southern army at Fort Pickens is \$20,000 per day; also, that the time for taking the old seat of government at Washington, without a desperate battle, is evidently gone by.

Mr. J. P. Kennedy, in a recent letter, holds out the hope that a conservative President will be elected in 1864, by the States remaining, and that this will have the effect to quiet the border State, and perhaps bring back others.

Mr. Tyler, for many years prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, has resigned his office. The Supreme Court has appointed J. Ross Snowden to fill the vacancy. Mr. Tyler has left Philadelphia. He is the son of the Hon. John Tyler, Ex-President of the United States.

B. Cameron, son of the Secretary of War, has been appointed paymaster in the army.

We have intelligence from nearly all parts of the Northern and Western States in regard to the growing crops, and the accounts are in every way flattering.

The Harrisburg papers have a rumor that the United States army, lately destroyed at Harper's Ferry, is to be established in that city.

General Harney is a native of Louisiana, from which State he was appointed to a position in the army.

The Charleston Courier copies the Evening Post's story of the killed at Fort Mifflin, and says: "Very plausibly argued, but false. There was not one killed."

A cargo of 300 tons of ice has been shipped at Boston to the Massachusetts volunteers at Fortress Monroe.

The War Department has purchased the steamship Atlantic for \$350,000, to be used as a transport.

An attempt was made on Sunday to blow up the track on the Northern Central Railroad, about 14 miles from Baltimore, but was detected before much injury was done.

The Nashville (Tenn.) Banner of last Wednesday learns that a vessel arrived at New Orleans from Europe on the 6th inst., with 250,000 stand of arms for the Confederate States.

The Cincinnati Enquirer pronounces the reported negro insurrection in Owen county, Kentucky, without the slightest foundation in truth. There are very few negroes in that county, either slave or free.

The Pennsylvania Legislature chucked under the table the resolution recently introduced by Mr. Ball, of Erie, proposing to confiscate the property of Senator James M. Mason's family in this State, on account of his adherence to the disunion cause.

About 1,000 persons have left Baltimore and joined the Virginia troops at Harper's Ferry.

The Baltimore steamer cannon has been captured by the Massachusetts troops, at the Relay. It was being taken to Harper's Ferry.

The route from Philadelphia to Baltimore is re-opened, as well as the Northern Central.

Correspondence of The Compiler.

CAMP SCOTT, York, Pa.

Saturday, May 11.—It was recently reported that we would leave to-day. I suppose it would have taken place, if I had not been for the bad weather, in consequence of which the bridges on the Northern Central road could not be completed. It is supposed we will be moved in brigade, constituted by the 1st, 2d, 3d, 13th and 16th Regiments, in command of Gen. Keim. The idea seems to be to concentrate troops from different quarters and arrest the city of Baltimore from the hands of the rebels, and make it again a loyal city; which I hope may be done, in order to save the innocent from destruction. Our Regiment to-day stood a medical examination. The surgeons visiting our Company, passed with an examination, but with the remark that we looked as though we could do our duty.

ments in Camp Scott were mustered for a review by His Excellency the Governor. We had to stand from 12 o'clock until about 4. As our Company had no arms, we were never under rest. I think he might have taken some other day. Persons who witnessed the sight of these six Regiments on review, from an elevated position, say it was grand.

Tuesday, 14th.—We have just received written orders to hold ourselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. Adjutant Waterbury has just informed me that the Superintendent of the Railroad has orders to have everything in readiness to move to-night. I suppose this is the last you will receive from me until quartered elsewhere.

Wednesday, 15th.—Here we go again.—Orders to shift quarters from Newberry street to Camp, and not move; but hold ourselves in readiness to move off on an hour's notice. This move is worse than any April flit I have ever experienced. We have received our arms. The 1st Regiment was taken to Baltimore last night, and I think there is no doubt that we will go to-night. The 1st and 2d Regiments will concentrate and operate together. We are in a continual excitement. One time in the fire and next in the pun, so you will conclude that we are pretty well roasted by this time.

Thursday, 16th.—Still at Camp Scott, awaiting orders to move. I have an idea of what it is to be deprived of one's liberty.—Interesting to see what plans soldiers will devise in order to humbug the guard—even to the taking of a child from the arms of a mother, and carrying it out of Camp. Permit me to say a few words in regard to the way Col. S., of our Regiment, takes in order to intimidate and drive men into volunteering during the war. He says he will have every man's name placed on the records of the State, so that it will stand as a disgrace against them. I consider that our Regiment entered into a contract with the Government to serve it for three months. We are willing to do so. If he thinks he will frighten Pennsylvanians he mistakes his men.

One of the Johnston soldiers was shot last night. I have just learned he is dead. The particulars have not been able to ascertain.

RAILROAD TRAVEL.—Passengers over the Gettysburg Railroad now reach Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and all intermediate points, by the morning train. For time see adv.

The Ladies have been engaged for several days in making very handsome flannel shirts for our volunteers at York. They are trimmed with black, and are intended to be worn as a uniform. They make a very neat appearance. They were cut out on Saturday, and with such energy did the Ladies generally enter into the matter, that by Monday evening, the whole number (77) were completed, and boxed up, and dispatched yesterday, for York.

Accompanying each shirt is a large thread case, with a number of compartments, containing scissors, needles, thread, buttons, tape, pins, darning needles and yarn, &c., and all other little affairs which will be convenient for a soldier in camp. Other conveniences are to be shortly forwarded.

A collection was taken in two or three churches last Sabbath, to further the objects of the Association. And we are requested to ask the different congregations throughout the County to take up collections in behalf of the Ladies' Union Relief Society, and forward the same to Miss Foster



## Baltimore Adv'ts

**Howard Street**  
**PRATT STORE—A. G. GRIFFITH &**  
 30N. No. 37 N. Howard St., S. W. Corner  
 of Broadway and Madison Streets.  
**NEW AND CHEAP CARPET HOUSE.**  
 Do you want to buy a cheap Carpet?  
 Then go to the Howard St. Carpet Store.  
**RUGS, OIL CLOYS, MATTINGS, &c.**  
 We would invite attention to our New  
 of Carpeting, Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs  
 and Oil Cloths, &c., &c., all of which  
 we are determined to sell at the very  
*low Cash prices.*  
 Any wishing to buy goods in our line  
 and to their advantage to examine our  
 goods and purchasing elsewhere. Goods  
 for country trade and delivered free of  
 cost.  
**A. G. GRIFFITH & SON,**  
 37 N. GRIFFITH, O. SAMPSON & GRIFFITH,  
 37 N. Howard St., S. W. Cor. of Howard  
 and Madison Streets.  
 1861. 1861. 1861.  
**PRATT'S, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS,**  
**FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS—Carpet**  
**and Oil Cloth from 37 N. Howard St.,**  
**and Cheapest Matting, all widths, at 37**

ices; Cocoa Matting of different widths.  
DUGGETTS, HIGGS, DOOR MATS and  
R RUDS at reduced rates. RAG CAR-  
pets of our own make at wholesale and retail,  
collected.  
JOSEPH VICTORY,  
115 Lexington Street,  
doors west of Howard St., Baltimore.  
April 1, 1861. 3m

beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tete, Arm Chairs, Chairs, Elegance, Marble Tables, Set-tees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, AN-ED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, and Cradles, Hat Boxes, Hall Furniture, and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses. Sim-ple Extension Table of every length. Persons disposed to purchase are invited to and give our stock an examination, which rectify and quality of workmanship is not inferior by any establishment in the country. A. MATHOT & SON, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street. g. 6 1860. ly

**Lawrence D. Dietz's**  
STATION HOUSE.

FANCY GOODS,  
HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS,  
AND TOYS,  
for Sale and Retail, as cheap as any place in  
the United States.  
51 FRANKLIN STREET, BALTIMORE.  
Orders promptly attended to.  
June 18, 1860. ly

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**George M. Boker,**  
Printer and Dealer in  
CHINA, GLASS & QUEENSWARE,  
North Howard Street, between Lexington  
and Fayette Streets, BALTIMORE.  
HOUSEWARE always on hand, at Factory  
June 18, 1860. ly

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**Lancaster Book Bindery.**  
GEORGE WILANT  
BOOK BINDER,  
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,  
LANCASTER, PA.  
In and Ornamental Binding, of every de-  
scription, executed in the most substantial and  
dressed styles.

REFERENCES.  
Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.  
Pepper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.  
St Sloock, Esq., York Bank.  
Ed Wagner, Esq., Columbia Bank.  
Wm Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.  
C. C. Gagn, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.  
J. Martin, Esq., Profit's of Gettysburg.  
J. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "  
T. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "  
July 15, 1861.

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**De Grath's Electric Oil,**  
the following (not everything.) War-  
ranted to

- \* Fever and Ague in one day;
- \* Chills in five minutes;
- \* Croup in one night;
- \* Hoarseness in two to four days;
- \* Burns and Scalds in ten minutes;
- \* Sprains, Wounds and Bruises in from one to three days;
- \* Inflammation in one day;
- \* Neuralgia, Croup, Toothache, Burns, in ten minutes;
- \* To Hemorrhage, Sore Throat, Abscess, In ten days;
- \* Bruises, Wounds, Tetters, in one to three days;
- \* Stomach, Stiff Neck, Ague, in one day;
- \* Fevers, Broken Breast, Salt Rheum, in three to six days;
- \* Quinsy, Prolapsion, Pleurisy in one to ten days;
- \* Asthma, Palsy, Gout, Erysipelas, in the twenty days;
- \* Frosted Feet, Otitis, Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Sorelet and the Lame made to walk, by a few s.

Oil (De Grath's) is mild and pleasant, and a great Family Medicine for children, etc.

They should all use it. It always cures

cured than it finds you, and one bottle  
 cures entirely.

CURED THIRTEEN YEARS AND CURED IS ONE  
 WEEK.

Letter from Rev. James Temple.

Philadelphia, June 26th, 1856.  
 Dr. De Graaf:—I have been afflicted for  
 twenty years with Neuralgia and other painful  
 affections, and I have been unable to sleep  
 or walk any distance for many years.  
 Last week I got a bottle of your "Elec-  
 tric Oil." The first night I slept soundly and  
 to-day I am as well as usual. My wife  
 no longer believes her eyes. Your Electric Oil  
 is one in one week what the physicians of  
 Philadelphia failed to do in thirteen years.

Gratefully yours,  
 REV. JAMES TEMPLE,  
 310 South Street.

DRAPENSA CURED.

New Haven, May 19th, 1858.  
 Dr. De Graaf: My brother has been deaf  
 for three years. After trying many things, he  
 used your Oil a few times, and it cured him au-  
 CLIFFORD R. SCRANTON.

Remarks.—There are numerous imitations  
 of this Oil on the reputation that my article has

**New Store at Fairfield!**  
 NEW subscribers have opened an entire NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT FAIRFIELD, so they invite the attention of the public. We prepared to sell at extremely LOW PRICES for cash. All we ask is a call, and we prove the truth of the above assertion.  
 DANNEN & SHIELDS.  
 H 15, 1861. 3m

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**New Goods!**  
 WINESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and

**Spring Millinery. 1861.**  
 MISS MCCREARY having just returned from the city is now opening as unusually large assortment of BONNETS and BONNET TRIMMINGS, of the latest styles. Also, Dress and Dress Trimmings, Shawls, Mantillas, &c.

having been purchased for cash, will be  
prices to suit the times.

Mrs. M. is now prepared to bleach and  
dye in the best manner, and at rea-  
sonable prices.

[April 23, 1861. ]



